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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,292	07/29/2003	Mihai Christodorescu	1512.149	6450

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WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
C/O BOYLE FREDRICKSON S.C
840 North Plankinton Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53203

EXAMINER	
GELAGAY, SHEWAYE	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2437	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/26/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docketing@boylefred.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/629,292	CHRISTODORESCU ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SHEWAYE GELAGAY	2437	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 September 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/30/08 has been entered.

2. Claims 1-17 are pending.

Response to Amendment

3. The Declaration filed on 9/30/08 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Christodorescu reference. The Applicant has stated that "I prepared and retained sole custody of the Christodorescu Presentation prior to its public disclosure. The first public disclosure of the Christodorescu Presentation was after July 29, 2002. The date of the presentation is not the date that the presentation was made publicly available." According to MPEP even if the invention is hidden, inventor who puts article embodying the invention in public view is barred from obtaining patent as the Invention is in Public Use. The proper test for Public Use is whether (1) the article was accessible to the public; or (2) was it commercially exploited. Thus the test for public use prong includes the nature of the activity that occurred in public; public access to the use; confidentiality obligations imposed on members of the public who observed the use; and commercial exploitation. (see MPEP 2133.03) The Applicant has to state where, when and to whom the presentation was made. According the publication

retrieved from the Internet the date of the publication is prior to July 29, 2002 and the place at the "University of Wisconsin, Madison".

Specification

1. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: The term "computer readable hardware storage medium" lacks antecedent basis in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-3 and 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nachenberg U.S. Patent Number 6,357,008 in view of Christodorescu “Detecting Malicous Patterns in Executables via Model Checking” University of Wisconsin, July 12, 2002, page 1-15.

As per claim 1:

Nachenberg teaches a computer program for identifying malicious portions in a suspect computer program comprising:

a preprocessor portion for receiving the suspect computer program and creating a logically equivalent standardized version of the suspect program; (col. 5, lines 27-39; col. 6, line 53-col. 7, line 22)

a library of standardized malicious code portions; (col. 7, line 23-col. 8, line 31; col. 9, lines 26-65) and

a detector portion reviewing the standardized version against the library of malicious code portions to provide an output indicating when a malicious code portion is present in the suspect program. (col. 9, line 66-col. 10, line 10; col. 15, line 38-col. Col. 16, line 63)

Nachenberg does not explicitly disclose creating a logically equivalent standardized version f the suspect program without executing the suspect program. Christodorescu discloses creating a logically equivalent standardized version f the suspect program without executing the suspect program. (page 12-24) Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Nachenberg with Christodorescu in order to analyze the program semantic structure to check the presence of malicious properties. (page 12, Christodorescu)

As per claim 2:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg further teaches wherein the

standardized version identifies the execution order of instructions of the suspect program and wherein the detector portion reviews the instructions of the standardized version according to the execution order. (col. 2, line 38-col. 4, line 65; col. 7, line 23-col. 8, line 31; col. 9, line 26- col. 10, line 10; col. 15, line 38-col. Col. 16, line 63)

As per claim 3:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the preprocessor identifies the execution order of the instructions by generation of a control-flow listing of the instructions. (col. 2, line 38-col. 4, line 65; col. 9, lines 26-67)

As per claim 6:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg further teaches wherein the standardized version removes irrelevant portions of the suspect program. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 7:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the preprocessor removes irrelevant portions by identifying irrelevant portions to the detector so that the detector ignores identified irrelevant portions when reviewing the standardized version. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 8:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the irrelevant portions are one or more nop instructions. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 9:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the standardized version uses uninterpreted variables. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 10:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the suspect program is a binary executable and wherein the preprocessor receives the binary executable to generate a listing of instructions and data values. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

2. Claims 4-5 and 11-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nachenberg U.S. Patent Number 6,357,008 in view of Christodorescu "Detecting Malicous Patterns in Executables via Model Checking" University of Wisconsin, July 12, 2002, page 1-29 in view of Ho et al. (hereinafter Ho) U.S. Patent Number 7,188,369.

As per claims 4 and 14:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. Both references do not explicitly disclose wherein the standardized version maps instructions of the suspect program to corresponding standard synonym instructions. Ho in analogous art, however, discloses wherein the

standardized version maps instructions of the suspect program to corresponding standard synonym instructions. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40) Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Nachenberg and Christodorescu with Ho in order to receive external instructions and for execution and perform their respective antivirus functionalities. (col. 6, lines 18-21; Ho)

As per claims 5 and 15:

The combination of Nachenberg, Christodorescu and Ho teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Ho further teaches wherein the standard synonym instructions are different in number from the instructions of the suspect program to which the synonym instructions map. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40)

As per claims 11 and 16:

The combination of Nachenberg and Christodorescu teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. Both references do not explicitly disclose including a library of patterns matching to one or more instructions of the suspect program and wherein the preprocessor creates the standardized version by replacing instructions of the suspect program with matching ones of the library of patterns and wherein the library of standardized malicious code portions are also collections of ones of the library of patterns. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40) Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Nachenberg with Ho in order to receive external instructions and for execution and perform their respective antivirus functionalities. (col. 6, lines 18-21; Ho)

As per claims 12 and 17:

The combination of Nachenberg, Christodorescu and Ho teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Ho further teaches wherein a pattern is at least one instruction logically replacing at least one different instruction in the suspect program. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40)

As per claim 13:

3. The combination of Nachenberg, Christodorescu and Ho teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Ho further teaches wherein a pattern in a tag replacing at least one instruction logically having no substantive effect on the execution of the suspect program; a library of patterns is implemented as a look-up table matching instructions to the patterns. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40)

4. Claims 1-3 and 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nachenberg U.S. Patent Number 6,357,008 in view of Nachenberg US 6,851,057 (hereinafter Nachenberg '057)

As per claim 1:

Nachenberg teaches a computer program for identifying malicious portions in a suspect computer program comprising:

a preprocessor portion for receiving the suspect computer program and creating a logically equivalent standardized version of the suspect program; (col. 5, lines 27-39; col. 6, line 53-col. 7, line 22)

a library of standardized malicious code portions; (col. 7, line 23-col. 8, line 31; col. 9, lines 26-65) and

a detector portion reviewing the standardized version against the library of malicious code portions to provide an output indicating when a malicious code portion is present in the suspect program. (col. 9, line 66-col. 10, line 10; col. 15, line 38-col. Col. 16, line 63)

Nachenberg does not explicitly disclose creating a logically equivalent standardized version f the suspect program without executing the suspect program. Nachenberg '057 in analogous art, however, discloses creating a logically equivalent standardized version f the suspect program without executing the suspect program. (col. 3, lines 1-67; col. 4, line 51-67; col. 8, line 5-col. 9, line 14) Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Nachenberg with Nachenberg '057 in order to prevent a virus from modifying the destination of an existing JMP or CALL instruction anywhere in the file to point the location of viral code elsewhere in the file. (col. 5, lines 58-64; Nachenberg '057)

As per claim 2:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg further teaches wherein the standardized version identifies the execution order of instructions of the suspect program and wherein the detector portion reviews the instructions of the standardized

version according to the execution order. (col. 2, line 38-col. 4, line 65; col. 7, line 23-col. 8, line 31; col. 9, line 26- col. 10, line 10; col. 15, line 38-col. Col. 16, line 63)

As per claim 3:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the preprocessor identifies the execution order of the instructions by generation of a control-flow listing of the instructions. (col. 2, line 38-col. 4, line 65; col. 9, lines 26-67)

As per claim 6:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg further teaches wherein the standardized version removes irrelevant portions of the suspect program. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 7:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the preprocessor removes irrelevant portions by identifying irrelevant portions to the detector so that the detector ignores identified irrelevant portions when reviewing the standardized version. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 8:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the irrelevant

portions are one or more nop instructions. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 9:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the standardized version uses uninterpreted variables. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

As per claim 10:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Nachenberg teaches wherein the suspect program is a binary executable and wherein the preprocessor receives the binary executable to generate a listing of instructions and data values. (col. 13, line 42-col. 15, line 37)

5. Claims 4-5 and 11-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nachenberg U.S. Patent Number 6,357,008 in view of Nachenberg US 6,851,057 (hereinafter Nachenberg '057) in view of Ho et al. (hereinafter Ho) U.S. Patent Number 7,188,369.

As per claims 4 and 14:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. Both references do not explicitly disclose wherein the standardized version maps instructions of the suspect program to corresponding standard synonym instructions. Ho in analogous art, however, discloses wherein the standardized version maps instructions of the suspect program to corresponding standard synonym instructions. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40) Therefore it would have

been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 with Ho in order to receive external instructions and for execution and perform their respective antivirus functionalities. (col. 6, lines 18-21; Ho)

As per claims 5 and 15:

The combination of Nachenberg, Nachenberg '057 and Ho teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Ho further teaches wherein the standard synonym instructions are different in number from the instructions of the suspect program to which the synonym instructions map. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40)

As per claims 11 and 16:

The combination of Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. Both references do not explicitly disclose including a library of patterns matching to one or more instructions of the suspect program and wherein the preprocessor creates the standardized version by replacing instructions of the suspect program with matching ones of the library of patterns and wherein the library of standardized malicious code portions are also collections of ones of the library of patterns. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40) Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Nachenberg and Nachenberg '057 with Ho in order to receive external instructions and for execution and perform their respective antivirus functionalities. (col. 6, lines 18-21; Ho)

As per claims 12 and 17:

The combination of Nachenberg, Nachenberg '057 and Ho teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Ho further teaches wherein a pattern is at least one instruction logically replacing at least one different instruction in the suspect program. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40)

As per claim 13:

The combination of Nachenberg, Nachenberg '057 and Ho teaches all the subject matter as discussed above. In addition, Ho further teaches wherein a pattern in a tag replacing at least one instruction logically having no substantive effect on the execution of the suspect program; a library of patterns is implemented as a look-up table matching instructions to the patterns. (col. 5, lines 25-col. 6, line 40)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SHEWAYE GELAGAY whose telephone number is (571)272-4219. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on 571-272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. G./
Examiner, Art Unit 2437

/Emmanuel L. Moise/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2437